# Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, First Publication No. H01-283209

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Title of the Invention: Oily Cosmetics

Application No.:

S63-110078

Filing Date:

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Applicant:

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Inventor:

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#### SPECIFICATION

- Title of the Invention
   Oily Cosmetics
- 2. Claim
- 1. An oily cosmetic characterized by comprising a cosmetic base which comprises a silicone composition including a high viscosity silicone and a low viscosity silicone oil, and comprises a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition; and a cosmetic powder.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Field of Industrial Application]

The present invention relates to an oily cosmetic. More particularly, it relates to an oily cosmetic, and in particular, a solid cosmetic, which provides superior feeling to the touch such as smooth spreadability during application, a rich impression, good finishing, and the like, exhibits good releasability from a mold when it is molded into a stick, and has a superior glossy external appearance.

[Prior Art and Problems Thereof]

Oily cosmetics are widely employed since they exhibit superior properties in view of adhesive power and covering power with respect to the skin, and water resistance of cosmetic films. In addition, conventional oily cosmetics are produced by commonly employing an oil base comprising a semi-solid oil or a liquid oil and a solid oil, or employing an oil base gelled by further adding an oil gelling agent thereto; mixing and dispersing a cosmetic powder therein; solidifying the mixture; and molding it.

However, the conventional oily cosmetics include a large amount of oil components. For this reason, they have disadvantages in view of sensation in use, such as a sticky sensation and an oily sensation, which oil-based type products inherently provide, poor extendibility, poor spreadability, and the like.

In order to overcome these disadvantages, as one method, an attempt in which an oil agent providing a low oiliness sensation, such as a low viscosity silicone oil, is added has been carried out. As a product in which a low viscosity silicone oil is added to a solid cosmetic, a stick cosmetic in which a silicone oil having a viscosity of not more than 100 cs is added in an amount ranging from 15 to 50% by weight (Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, First Publication No. Sho 60-248604) is known.

However, even if an oil agent providing a low oiliness sensation is added, the oiliness which the oil base has is not sufficiently removed. In particular, a low viscosity silicone oil, per se, has little stickiness, and provides a refreshing sensation. However, if it is added to a common oil base, it cannot provide a refreshing sensation. In addition, it has a poor compatibility with an oil base, and for this reason, it is difficult to stably maintain the resultant cosmetic. In addition, in this case, the cosmetic is not sufficiently satisfied in view of smooth spreadability during

application and good finishing.

In general, an oily cosmetic has a large amount of an oil agent, and for this reason, poor finishing during application is exhibited. In order to improve this point, attempts such as increasing a ratio of the powders added in the composition, or adding a large amount of an oil agent having adhesiveness and a solid oil agent to produce cosmetics have been made. However, the cosmetics exhibit poor spreadability with poor smoothness during application, and therefore, sufficiently satisfactory products cannot be produced.

[Means for Solving the Problems]

As a result of diligent research in order to produce an oily cosmetic providing a superior sensation in use and exhibiting good cosmetic durability, in view of the circumstances described above, the present inventor discovered that an oily cosmetic produced by combining a silicone composition with a specific combination, an oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition, and a cosmetic powder, satisfies the requirements described above, thus completing the present invention.

That is, the present invention provides a cosmetic powder and an oily cosmetic characterized by comprising a cosmetic base which comprises a silicone composition including a high viscosity silicone and a low viscosity silicone oil, and comprises a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition.

The cosmetic base of the present invention is formed by comprising, as essential components, a silicone composition composed of a high viscosity silicone and of a low viscosity silicone [sic], and a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition.

The high viscosity silicone employed in the present invention is a silicone having a degree of polymerization so that a viscosity exceeds 1,000,000 cs, such as a dimethylpolysiloxane having a degree of polymerization of

3,000 or more. As examples thereof, mention may be made of ShinEtsu Silicone KE-76 BS (produced by ShinEtsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), TSE 200A (produced by Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.), and the like.

In addition, the low viscosity silicone oil is not particularly restricted, and those having a viscosity of approximately 50 cs or less can be suitably employed. If the amount thereof is relatively small because of using it for dissolving the high viscosity silicone described above (for example, within 5.0% by weight based on the concentration of the final product), those having a viscosity of approximately 100 cs or less may be employed. This is based on the reasons why as a result of employing a large amount of one having a higher viscosity, oily feeling to the touch is provided, and therefore, it tends to provide an unfavorable sensation in use. In addition, as examples of a low viscosity silicone oil, mention may be made of a straight-chain dimethylpolysiloxane having a low degree of polymerization, a methylphenylpolysiloxane, a cyclic octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, a decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, and the like. The silicone oils described above are employed alone or in combination with two or more kinds thereof by appropriately selecting these.

The silicone composition is prepared by mixing the high viscosity silicone with the low viscosity silicone oil, and dissolving the mixture to be uniform. In this case, the mixing ratio of the high viscosity silicone and the low viscosity silicone oil (weight) may be selected so that the ratio is not more than 1/4. If the amount of the high viscosity silicone is increased by exceeding the ratio, it is difficult to easily add it as an appropriate viscous product when a final product is produced. In addition, solubility during mixing with other oil agents may become poor in some cases.

In the present invention, the solid oil agent is added

for preparation of the cosmetic, in addition to the silicone composition described above. It is necessary to employ a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition. That is, if a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition is not employed, poor mixing properties are exhibited, deposition of the high viscosity silicone or separation of the solid oil agent occur during heating and dissolving steps, and a non-uniform condition is provided when a final product is produced. Therefore, it is not preferable in view of outer appearance and usability. As examples of solid oil agents having compatibility, that is, miscibility, with the silicone composition, mention may be made of, for example, a paraffin wax, a ceresin wax, a polyethylene wax, cetyl palmitate, a higher alcohol (cetanol), stearic acid, and the like.

The cosmetic powders added to the cosmetic base are not particularly limited, and extender pigments, inorganic white pigments, inorganic colored pigments, organic pigments, organic powders, pearlucent agents, and the like, can be employed therefor. As examples thereof, mention may be made of, for example, talc, kaolin, mica, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium silicate, magnesium aluminum silicate, silica, titanium oxide, zinc oxide, red iron oxide, yellow iron oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine blue, Prussian blue, tar pigments, nylon powders, polyethylene powders, methyl methacrylate powders, styrene powders, polytetrafluoroethylene powders, silk powders, crystalline cellulose, starch, titanium mica, iron oxide titanium mica, bismuth oxychloride, and the like. The cosmetic powders are employed alone or in combination with two or more kinds thereof by selecting from among those described above, depending on cosmetic purposes. In addition, they may be added after they are subjected to conventional surface covering treatments.

The oily cosmetic of the present invention can be

produced by heating and dissolving the silicone composition produced as described above with other oil agents such as a solid oil agent, and the like, subsequently mixing it with powders which were previously mixed and pulverized to uniformly disperse them by means of a roller mill or the like, again heating the mixture to melt it, charging it into a container, and cooling it for molding.

The amount of each of the added components described above in the solid cosmetic of the present invention, produced as described above, preferably ranges based on the concentration of the final product as follows.

High viscosity silicone 0.1 to 20% by weight
Low viscosity silicone 20 to 93% by weight
Solid oil agent 2 to 40% by weight
Powder 5 to 60% by weight

Within the range of the concentration described above, the effects of the invention can be sufficiently exhibited. If the amount of the high viscosity silicone is greatly reduced, smooth spreadability during application and good finishing cannot be provided. On the other hand, if the amount of the high viscosity silicone is greatly increased, a heavy spreading sensation is provided during application, the solubility in the oil agent is impaired, or the viscosity is increased, and thereby, blending becomes difficult.

In addition, if the amount of the low viscosity silicone oil is greatly reduced, a ratio of the high viscosity silicone is increased, and blending becomes difficult.

Furthermore, if the amount of the solid oil agent is greatly reduced, running out during use is observed, deformation occurs, and therefore, it is difficult to use it. On the other hand, if the amount of the solid oil agent is greatly increased, a large shrinkage during solidification is observed, and poor adhesiveness during application is observed since the product is too hard.

In addition, if the amount of the cosmetic powder is

greatly decreased, make-up effects cannot be anticipated. On the other hand, if the amount of the cosmetic powder is greatly increased, a powdery impression is provided, or spreadability is impaired.

In the oily cosmetic of the present invention, in addition to the essential components described above, perfumes, preservatives, UV absorbing agents, surfactants, antioxidants, polymer compounds, oil agents, components for use in beautifying the skin, and the like, can be added within a range which does not impair the effects of the present invention.

## [Examples]

In the following, the present invention is described in detail, with reference to Examples.

# Example 1

Oily foundations having the compositions shown in Table 1 were produced. The produced oily foundations were subjected to sensory evaluation in view of a sensation in use and cosmetic durability. The results thereof are shown in Table 2. (Compositions)

Table 1

Component		Produ	ct of the	present	Comparative produ		roduct
		invent	ion		•		
·		1	2	3	1	2	3
Low viscosity	Methylphenylpolysiloxane	5	20	37.5	20	20	32
silicone oil	Dimethylpolysiloxane (5 cs)	28	16	2	20	16	_
	Dimethylpolysiloxane (10 cs)	_	<b>-</b>	-	-	-	8
High viscosity silicone oil	Silicone KE-76BS *	7	4	0.5	<b>-</b>	•	. <del>-</del>
Oil agent	Paraffin wax	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Neopentyl glycol diisooctanoate	3	3	3	3	3	3
· .	Polybutene **	-	-	_	_	4	_
Powder	Titanium oxide	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Red iron oxide	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow iron oxide	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Black iron oxide	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Talc	5	5	5	5	5	- 5
	Titanium mica	5	5	5	5	5	5

(Preparation Method)

Step A: A high viscosity silicone is dissolved in a low viscosity silicone oil.

Step B: The mixture obtained in step A and an oil agent are heated and are dissolved.

Step C: The mixture obtained in step B and powders which are previously mixed and pulverized are mixed, and the mixture is uniformly dispersed by means of a roller mill.

Step D: The mixture obtained in step C was heated and melted, and was subsequently defoamed. Subsequently, this is charged into a container, is cooled, and is molded.

Table 2

Category	Evaluation						
	Product of	f the presen	t invention	Comparative product			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Smoothness during application	- 0	0	0	Δ	×	Δ	
Rich impression	0	0	0	×	, ×	×	
Good finishing	0	0	0	Δ	0	Δ	
Cosmetic durability	0	0	0	×	Δ	×	

Evaluation criteria:  $\bigcirc$  Superior  $\bigcirc$  Good  $\triangle$  Slightly poor  $\times$  Inferior

As is apparent from the results shown in Table 2, the products 1 to 3 of the present invention exhibited smooth spreadability during application, provided a rich impression, provided superior feeling to the touch with good finishing, and exhibited superior cosmetic durability. On the other hand, the case in which a high viscosity silicone was not employed (Comparative products 1 and 3), poor smoothness during application was exhibited, a rich impression was not provided,

<sup>\*</sup> Degree of polymerization = 3,000 to 7,000

<sup>\*\*</sup> Molecular weight = 2,300

satisfactory effects in view of good finishing and cosmetic durability could not be obtained. Even if a low silicone oil was employed alone without using a high viscosity silicone to produce a product (Comparative product 3) having a viscosity with the similar degree to that of Product 3 of the present invention, the same effects as described above were obtained. In addition, in the case of adding a polybutene having a high viscosity (Comparative product 2), good finishing during application was enhanced, but smooth spreadability and a rich impression were not provided, and poor cosmetic durability was provided.

Example 2: Lipstick (Compositions)

Table 3

	Product of the	Comparative	Comparative
	present invention	product 4	product 5
(1) Dimethylpolysiloxane (5 cs)	13	15	50
(2) Methylphenylpolysiloxane (15 cs)	37	37	•
(3) Silicone KE-76BS	2	-	-
(4) Ceresin wax	9	9	5
(5) Polyethylene wax	. 4	4	4
(6) Candelilla wax	•	-	6
(7) Kaolin	25	25	25
(8) Red No. 202	10	10	10

(Preparation Method)

Step A: Components (1) to (3) are mixed and the mixture is dissolved.

Step B: Components (4) to (6) are added to the mixture obtained in step A, and this is heated and is dissolved. Step C: Components (7) and (8) are added to the mixture obtained in step B, and the mixture is uniformly dispersed by means of a roller mill.

Step D: The mixture is defoamed, and is charged into a mold

in the form of a stick. This is cooled to mold it. Table 4

Evaluation category	Product of the	Comparative	Comparative
	present invention	product 4	product 5
Smoothness during application	0	Δ	×
Rich impression during application	<b>©</b>	×	×
Good finishing during application	. 0	Δ	0
Releasability from a container	<b>©</b>	0	×
Glossiness	©	0	×

Evaluation criteria: 

O Good

△ Slightly poor

× Inferior

In the product of the present invention and the comparative product 4, when the oil components were heated and dissolved, an extremely superior compatibility was exhibited, and the mixture was transparent and a uniform solution was produced. On the other hand, in the comparative product 5 (Example 3 of Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, First Publication No. S60-248604), a poor compatibility between the silicone composition and a solid oil agent was exhibited, and a condition in which the mixture was not partially dissolved was observed. In addition, even in the product after molding, as is apparent from the results shown in Table 4, the product of the present invention was a stick exhibiting smooth spreadability, providing a rich impression, providing good finishing, having good releasability from a container, and exhibiting great glossiness. On the other hand, the comparative product 4 provided poor smoothness during application, did not provide a rich impression, and provided poor finishing. In addition, the comparative product 5 had poor releasability from a container, crystals of the solid oils [sic] which were not mixed therewith were deposited on

the surface of the stick, and therefore, there were problems in view of an outer appearance. In addition, smooth spreadability and a rich impression were lacking.

Example 3:	Oily	ointment	type,	foundation	
(Compositio	n)		,		

Methylphenylpolysiloxane	31.5 (%)
Dimethylpolysiloxane (5 cs)	14
Silicone KE-76BS	3.5
Ceresin wax	· 7
Liquid paraffin	14
Titanium oxide	20
Red iron oxide	0.7
Yellow iron oxide	2.4
Black iron oxide	0.3
Talc	3.3
Titanium mica	3.3
(Preparation Method)	• 0

Preparation was carried out in accordance with Example 1.

The obtained product of the present invention provided smooth spreadability during application, provided a rich impression, provided good finishing, and exhibited good cosmetic durability.

Example 4: Stick foundation

Yellow iron oxide

(Composition)	: +
Methylphenylpolysiloxane	10.9 (%)
Dimethylpolysiloxane (5 cs)	22.4
Silicone TSE-200A *	5.6
Paraffin wax	16.8
Sorbitan sesquioleate	0.3
Titanium oxide	36 [sic]
Red iron oxide	1.2

Black iron oxide		0.5
Talc		6
Titanium mica		6
* Degree of polymerization = 7,000 t	to 9	,000
(Preparation Method)		

Preparation was carried out in accordance with Example 2.

The obtained product of the present invention provided smooth spreadability during application, provided a rich impression, provided good finishing, and exhibited good cosmetic durability. In addition, the product exhibited good releasability from the inner wall of the container.

Example 5: Stick eye shadow (Composition)

Methylphenylpolysiloxane	40 (%)
Decamethylpentasiloxane	2
Silicone KE-76BS	0.5
Paraffin wax	15
Candelilla wax	1
Squalane	1
Sorbitan sesquioleate	0.5
Iron oxide titanium mica	35
Blue No. 404	0.25
Talc	4.75
(Preparation Method)	

Preparation was carried out in accordance with Example 2.

The obtained product of the present invention provided smooth spreadability during application to eyelids, provided a rich impression, provided good finishing, and exhibited good releasability from the inner wall of the container.

Example 6: Stick blusher (Composition)

Hechylphenylpolysiloxane	2 (6)
Dimethylpolysiloxane (5 cs)	48
Silicone KE-76BS	12
Polyethylene wax	15
Spermaceti wax	2
Neopentyl glycol diisooctanoate	3
Red No. 226	0.2
Yellow No. 401	0.1
Talc	5.7
Titanium mica	4
Nylon powder	5
(Preparation Method)	

Preparation was carried out in accordance with Example 2.

The obtained product of the present invention provided smooth spreadability during application, provided a rich impression, and provided good finishing. In addition, the product exhibited good releasability from the inner wall of the container.

## [Effects of the Invention]

Methylphenylpolysiloxane

As described above, in the present invention, by employing a high viscosity silicone to form a silicone composition by combining a low viscosity silicone oil therewith, and selecting a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition, the oily cosmetic with smooth spreadability, a rich impression, and superior feeling to the touch such as good finishing, which cannot be sufficiently obtained in conventional solid cosmetics or those in which a low viscosity silicone oil is added to the conventional solid cosmetics, can be provided. Furthermore, when the cosmetics are molded into a stick, they have good releasability from the container and have an outer appearance with a superior gloss.

[Kind of publication]

Publication of amendments under the provision of Japanese Patent Law, Article  $17^{\mathrm{bis}}$ 

[Issue Date]

December 19, 1995 (Heisei 7)

# AMENDMENTS (Voluntary)

December 7, 1994 (Heisei 6)

Director of the Japanese Patent Office

- Identification of the Case
   Japanese Patent Application No. Sho 63-110078
- Title of the InventionOily cosmetic
- Person Effecting Amendments
   Relationship: Applicant
   Name: Kose Corp.
- 4. Agent
  Sanko ARIGA, Patent Attorney (6870)
  Toshio TAKANO, Patent Attorney (7758)
- Date of Amendment OrderVoluntary
- 6. Object of Amendments
  Column of "Detailed Description of the Invention" in the
  Specification
- 7. Contents of the Amendments
- (1) In the specification, page 5, the second line from the bottom (page 3, line 30 in the English translation), "low

viscosity silicone" is amended to "low viscosity silicone oil".

- (2) In the specification, page 21, line 1 (page 10, line 34 in the English translation), "solid oils" is amended to "solid oil agents".
- (3) In the specification, page 22, the second line from the bottom (page 11, line 33 in the English translation), "Titanium oxide 36" is amended to "Titanium oxide 26".

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69発明の名称 油性化粧料

> **2049** 昭63-110078

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多発 荻

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1. 発明の名称

前法化额料

- 労許請求の範囲
  - 1. 高柏性シリコーンと銀結底シリコーン油と からホるシリコーン組織物及びとのシリコー ンは吐物と相談性のある局限は刻を今後して なる化粧料 茄刺菜びた 化粧用粉体を含有する ととを修敬とする愉快化粧料。
- 3. 乳切の肝細を説明

( 産業上の利用分野 )

本発明は、泊性化粧料に関し、さらに詳し くは重布時ののびがをめらかで、コタがあり、 おさまりが良い等の優れた思肽を有し、また。 ステイツク状に脱形した時は異然との無形に

が良く。外観的ドロヤのある優れた簡性化値 料、毎に周彦化粧料に関するものである。 ( 従来の技術及びその課題)

前性化粧料は皮膚に対する付着方、被腫力、 化粧膜の耐水性などの点で使れた特徴を有す るととから、広く使用されている。そして従 米の油性化粧料は、一般に半固体抽るしくは 然体調及び配件油からなる油燃蓄剤、もるい はさらに袖色ゲル化剤を配合してゲル化させ た動性蓋剤を用い、これに化粧用数体を混合。 分散させ、固化、成型することにより製造さ

- しかしをがら従来の前性化粧料は油分合有 量が多いととから、値位メイプ製品修有のべ とつも感や誰つほざを感じる。延び・紘がり

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が悪い勢の欠点があつた。

これらの欠点を改善するため、一つの方法として、袖つ様さの少ない他別、例えば低粧線ンリコーン相を配合するととが行るわれてきた。そして監型化粧料に低粘度ンリニーン曲を配合したものとして、粘度100・以下のシリコーン油を13~50重量多配合したステイック化粧料(特触略 60~24 8 G Q 4号)が知られている。

しかしながら、独つ度さの少ない強烈を配合しても神性基別の有する前つ度さは光分だ 解消されない。 等に低粘度シリコーン抽は、 それ自身ではべたつきが少なくさつばりした 感触を有するにもかかわらず、通常の油地基 別に配合した場合、さつばり顔を付与すると とができず、また独性基別との相答性が悪い ため化粧料を安定化維持することが困難であった。また、この場合、連布等のなめらかな のびやおさまりの良さといつた点でも充分側 足できるものではなかつた。

一般に存住化批科は商利合省量が多いため に益布時のかさまりが悪く、この点を良くす るために、組成中の粉体の配合比率を多くし たり、付着性のある部剤や固数増削を多く配 合したりして誤製することが行なわれてきた。 しかし、とれらは塗布時のをめらかをのびに 欠け、完分満足し得るものは得られていなか つた。

(課題を解決するための手段) 本発明者らは、上脳実質に個み、使用線が

- 3 -

優れ、かつ化粧くずれしたくい抽性化粧料を 得べく概意研究をおこなつ火和果、特定の組合せのシリコーン組成物、これに相番性のあ る神利及び化粧用粉件を組み合せて得た権機 化粧料は上記要求を満足したものであること を見出し、本発明を完成した。

すなわち、本発明は、高粘性シリコーンと 低粘度シリコーン値とからせるシリコーン組 成物及びとのシリニーン組成物と相応性心あ る関型油剤を含有してなる化粧料基剤並びに 化粧剤物体を含有することを容散とする抽性 化粧剤を提供するものである。

本勢明の化数料差別は、高熱性シリコーン と低粘度シリコーンとからなるシリコーン組 成物及びこのシリコーン組成物と相響性のも る間型熱剤を必須に含有してまるものである。 本発明で用いる高粘性シリローンとしては、 粘度が100万のを上まわるような蛋合質を 有するものであり、食合度が3600以上の ジメケルポリシロギサン、例えば信息シリコ ーンKB-7888(信息化学工業機制)や188 2004(東芝シリコーン機械)等が挙げられる。

また、低船変シリコーン物は、等に銀定されるものではないが、粘硬50で程度以下のものであれば好道に使用し得る。但し、との低器度シリコーン物は韓記した高粘性シリコーンの保存のために配合されるものであつて使用量が比較的少さい場合(例えば最終製品機変あたり、50貫慢を以内)には、106

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○○職能以下のものであつても何ら養支えない。
これは高點度になるにつれ、それを多量に用いた結果として慇懃的に値つはさが生じ、便用隊上好ましくない方向となるからである。
そして低難度シリコーン治としては低量合度
強状のジメチルポリンロギサン、メチルフェニルポリシロギサン。現状のオクタメテルシクロマン・アカメテルシクロマンチャラシロギサンの深され、必要に応じて
これらの1種または2種以上を選望離択して
思いられる。

シリコーン組成物の調製は、高粘性シリコーンを低粘度シリコーン油と混合、必然し、 均一とをすことだよりかこなわれる。この報 合、高粘性シリコーンと低粘度シリコーン植 との協合組合(重量)は1 / 4 以下で任果に 設定すればよい。この網合を超えて高粘性シ リコーンが多くなると最終製品を調製するに 像し、速度な铅铅物として容易に配合し難く なり、主た他の油粥との混合容解性が悪くな る場合がある。

本発明代かいては、上記シリョーン組成物に加えて観報治剤を配合して機製せられるが、シリコーン組成物と相談他のある問望池剤を用いることが必要である。 すをわち、 柏巻供のある風型油剤を選択して使用しないと、 混れ性が悪く、 加型を繋がれる粘性シリョーンの析点や固型油剤の分離が生じ、 最終製品となり、外額的にもなた的にも不等一状態となり、外額的にもなた使用性の面からも好きしくない。 このよ

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うな、シリコーン組成物と報形性、すなわち 混和性のある問題治剤としては、例えばペタ フインワンクス、セレンンワッタス、ポリェ チレンワンクス、ペルミチン酸セチル、高砂 ブルコール(セメノール)、ステアリン酸等 が挙げられる。

 リエテレン家、メテルメタアクリレート 粉末、ステレンパウダー、ポリテトラフルオロエチレンパウダー、シルクパウダー、始品セルロース、デンプン、震母ティン、液化快器母チタン、オキン塩化ビスマス等が挙げられる。これら化粧用粉体は、化粧自的などに応じてそれらの中から一種または二種以上を選択して用いられ、また公知の表面被要処理を終す

コンダヨウ、チェル色果、ナイロン粉末、ポ

本発明の油性化粧料は、まず、前部の如く して得られたシリコーン組成物を固載的期等 の他の預剤と加温終解した後、予め混合影響 した異体を混合してロールミル等で約一分散 し、毎び加温熱療して容器に充填、合却して

などで配合してもよい。

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収型するととにより掲載される。

新くして移られる本類男の個型化粧料中に おける上記名配合成分量は、好ましくは最終 製品温度あたり次の通りである。

高粘性シリコーン

6.1~20重量多

低粘度シリコーン液

R0~93重量労

因型油剤

と~40年番男

39 体

5~5の宝量場

上記機麼範囲内であれば本発明の効果が十分に達成し得る。高裕性シリコーンが少なすぎると整本時のなめらかなのびやかさまりの良さが感じられず、また、高粘性シリコーンが多すぎると生布時にのびが重くなつたり、 油剤中での発解性が悪くなつたり、粘性が高くなつて配合しづらくなつたりする。

歴加することができる。

(夹拖例)

次化契加例を採げ、本勢明を更に許しく歌明する。

### 英語倒 1

第 1 級化示す組成に使い、類性ファンダーションを観報した。得られた菌性ファンダーションについて、その使用感及び化粧もちについて含能評価を行かつた。との結果は第 2 表に示す。

(組成)

以下在白

また、低粘度シリコーン油が少なすぎると 高粘性シリコーンの割合が多くなり、配合し づらくなる。

変に固数利利が少なすぎると使用中に流れ出たり、型くずれしたりして使用しづらく、一方、 固型的利が多すぎると関化時の収縮が大きく、 また固すぎて強力時のつきが少まくなる。

更にまた、化粧用粉体が少なすぎるとメーキャップ効果が額待できず、また化粧用粉体が多すぎると初つ何くなつたり、のびが悪くなつたりする。

本発明の治性化粧料には、前配必費収分の 他に、本発明の効果を妨げない範囲で音戦、 防腐剤、減外競散収剤、界面指性剤、酸化防 止剤、高分子化合物、治剤、美飢用成分等を

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		₩	本蛤蟆岛	. Apr		比較品	
		-	~	*	-	~	•
	大なからなるとのなりとなるから	<b>85</b>	20	37.6	2 0	0 %	~
個メートなで:	シャコーン語 タメチンののカロマサン(8・1)	- 27	=	٠-	9	\$	)
	(100+1)		· ,	1	ı	1	
イーロかん	プロローン国際-76884	-	•	0.5		<u> </u>	1
	A9747573 X	-	22	12	1.2	~	7
_	ジュンドシボン関ネがんとからびしゃ	9	*	•	<b>cs</b>	•	-
	* イナイン・	1	i	ı	ı	<b>+</b>	ı
	製化チェン・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	0 00	_				
	のボハマ	_		•			
	女服完款	#	•	•	•	•	>
	難要分数	4					
	***	40					
	領母ケイン	6			-		*

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■重合度 3.000~2.000

+\* 分子量 2:00

#### (製法)

工程人:高粘性シリコーンを飲料催シリコ

ーン能に容易する。

工程 B : 工程 A で 存た組合物と 曲期とを加

温發解する。

工程に:工程Bで格た混合物とテめ混合粉

砕した物体とを混合し、ロールミ

ルで均一分数する。

工程D:工程Cで存た場合物を加温融解し、

脱海侵容器に充填し、冷却して収

迎する。

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し、化粧もちも良好であつた。とれ代別し陶 粘性シリコーンを使用しない場合(比較品: 、3)には塗布時のなめらかさが劣り、マク がなく、おさもりの良さや化粧もちの点でも 横足しえないものであつた。嶌祜性シリコー ンを使用せずに低粘度シリコーン前のみで本 発明品3とほぼ問程底の粘度のものを顕像し ても(比較品3)同様の粧果となつた。また、 高粘性のポリプテンを像加した場合(比較品 2 )は、熱帯時のかさまりの良さが何上する ちのの、なめらかなのび、コクがなく、化粧

実施例2 ヌテイツクロ狂

もちらやや劣るものであつた。

(超度)

**新 2 投** 

I	<b>計</b> 値・							
項息	本	発明。	io.	比較品				
	1	2	3	1	2	3		
旅布時のためらかざ	0	0	٩	Δ	×	Δ		
資布時のコク	0	0	0	×	×	×		
かさまりの食さ	69	0	Ο.	_	<b>Ø</b>	_		
化粧もち	Ø	Ð	0	×	Δ	×		

評価逃避: ② 非常に良い

〇 良い

ム ヤヤ劣る

第2次の結果から明らかを加く、本発明系 1 ~ 5 は、 釜布時にをめらかにのび、コクが あり、かつかさまりの点さに優れた感触を有

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## 旗3 装

	本殊明品	<b>此联品4</b>	比較品:
(1)シメテルポリシロギザン(5 cs)	1 3	1 5	50
(2)メテルフエエルポリンロキサン (15 a a )	37	3 7	_
(S)>Y) =->K E - 7 6 B 8	2	· <b>-</b> -	-
(4)セレシンフックス	•	9	6
(5)ポリエチレンワンクス	4	4	
(6)キャンテリラロウ	-	-	6
(7)カオリン	2 5	2 5	2 5
(8) 赤色 2 0 2 号	10	10	10

## (製品)

工程人:(1)~(3)を基合答解する。

工者B:工程Aで待られた協会物に(4)~(6)

を加えて効能器解する。

工程C:工程Bで扱られた協合物に切。図

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× : 悪い

を終加し、ロールミルで均一化分

工程D: 協能使メティック繋に流し込み、 冷却して成型する。

第4表

<b>A</b> 8	本発明品	比較品 4	比較品 5
貴和時のなめらかさ	0	_	×
塗布時のコク	•	×	*
連布時のおさすりの良さ	0	_	0
容換との離型性	0	0	×
つ中	0	0	×

許価書章 ②:非常に良い

O: A い

ム:ヤヤタる

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に協称したかつた個体治の結晶が出てしまい、 外観上問題のあるものでもつた。さらに、ま めらかなのびやコクもないものであつた。 実施例 3 泊性軟膏型ファンデーション (組収)

メチルフエニルポリシロキサン	\$ £ 5 (%)
シメチルポリシロキサン(8cm)	1.4
・ シリコーンKB-76BB	2.6
セレシンワックス	7
徒動パラフイン	14
<b>飛化チタン</b>	2 0
ペンガラ	Q 7
黄献化鉄	2.4
<b>馬歌化鉄</b>	0.8
320	3.4

- 6 8 -

集量テタン

3.8

(製法)

実施例1に単じて開発した。

得られた本苑明品は、並布町ののびがなめ らかで、コノがおつてきさまりが良く、 化粧 もちのほいものであつた。

突縮例4 ステイクタ状ファンダーション

(組成)

ノテルフエニルポリシロキサン	. i û s ( <b>6</b> )
シメチルポリシロキサン(5ca)	124
>42->48-E094	5.6
ペラナインワクタス	1 6 6
セスキオレイン酸ソルビネン	0.0
<b>軟化テメン</b>	8 0
ペンガラ	

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	· .	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
<b>資酸化鉄</b>	4.8	シリコーンKI-75BS	0, 5
<b>爲酸化鉄</b>	0.5	パラフインワックス	1 5
* ~ 2	6	キャンデリラロウ	•
<b>高盛チタン</b>	4	スクワラン	• ;
* <b>重</b> 会概 7.000~200	o	セスキナレイン酸フルビタン	0. 5
(製法)		徴化徐雪母チタン	3.5
突頭例2に準じて調製した	± e .	青色404号	G 2 5
得られた本路明晶は、魚布	5時ののびがなめ	329	4.7 5
らかでコクがあり、おさまり	が良く、化粧も	(製法)	
ちも只好なものであつた。だ	i 允、各群の内壁	突施例 2 に単じて講覧し	<b>k</b> o
との型離れも良いものである	った。	得与れた本発明品は輸へ	飽布する時はなめ
実施例5 ステインク状プィ	(シャドウ	らかにのび、コクがきつて	おさまりが良く。
(包成)		メテイツク容器の内盤との	型能の独も魚いも
メチルンニニルポリシロキサン	4.0 (%)	むでもつた。	
デカメチェンタロペンタシロギサン	2	実施例も ステイツク状ホ	☆ 紅

### (組成)

<del></del>	
メチェフエニルポリンロやサン	5 (%)
シメチルポリシロキサン(5 * * )	4 B
シリコーンスモー18 88	1 2
ポリエテレンフツクス	1 \$
ゲイロウ	2
シイソオクメン酸キオペンケルグリコール	8
赤色226号	0. 2
黄色405号	0, 1
327	i. 7
被ゼチェン	. 4
ナイコンパクター	5
,	

### (奴依)

実施例2に悪じて隅裂した。

得られた本発明品は、並布剛はなめらかだ

ロび、コノがあり、なさもりの反さに使れた ものでもつた。またステイツク容器の内盤と の型能れ佐も良いものであつた。

#### [発明の効果]

以上詳述した如く、本発明は、高粘性シリ コーンを用い、とれを低粘度シリコーン袖と 組み合わせてシリコーン組成物となし、しか もこれと相称性のある固要油剤を選択するこ とによつて、従来の国選化粧料や、とれ化単 K低粘度シリコーン油を配合しただけでは構 足しえなかつた。のびがなめらかで、コクが あり、おもすりが良い特の思熱が非常不便れ た拍性化粧料を提供できたのである。さられ、 ステイツク状に成形した時は寒器との難型性 が良く、外親的につやのある低れたものであ

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P 9051-4C

能 補 E 害(泉兔)

茅城6年12月7日

新辛 高高 宣吳电能

1、事件の尖示 昭和63年特許頻第110078号

2、無明の名称 **她您化批料** 

8. 接正をする各 事件との関係 出順人 名 称 株式会社コーセー

4.代 堪 人

住 陌 東京都中央区日本福人旅海1丁目3番6章 (〒103) 共同ビル 相談 (3089) 090 (本語) 氏 名 (6870) 弁理士 岩 貫 三 年(以上 住 所 励 Ŀ

氏 名 (7756) 弁理士 高 野 登本

5. 特压命令の目付 **命 矣** 

6、前正の対象 明和後の「角限の詳細な説明」の種

?。新正の内容 (i) 明報書中、第5頁、下から終2行 「低站区シリコーン」とあるそ、 「抵給使シリコーン油」と簡正する。 (注) 隋新雲中、第21頁、第1行 「四体物」とあるを、 「四型柏敷」と訂正する。 (3) 明柳書中、第22頁、下から第2行 「酸化テケン 38) とあるを、 「酸化チタン 26」と訂正する。

 $\mathbf{h}^{_{1}}$